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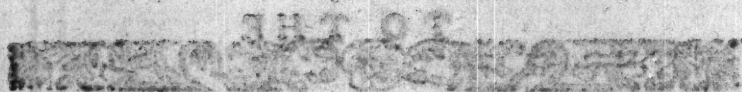
SEASONABLE
A D V I C E
TO THE
F R I E N D S
O F
I R E L A N D.



1755

STATIONABLE

A D V I C E



F R I E N D S

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OF

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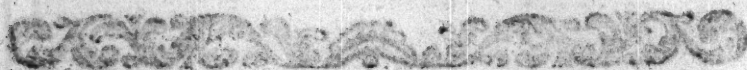


F R I E N D S

OF

OF

A R T E V I C E



DUBLIN:

Printed in the Year, MDCCLV.

SEASONABLE
ADVICE
TO THE
FRIENDS
OF
IRELAND,
ON THE / *Appa. II. Misc.*
PRESENT CRISIS
OF
AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN:

Printed in the Year, M,DCCLV.

A D V I C E

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PRESENT CRISIS

A T T A C H M E N T



SEASONABLE

ADVICE, &c.

THE late Change in the Administration of this Kingdom seems to be an Event that deserves to be attentively considered, before either Hopes or Fears are derived from it; and, for this Reason, I trouble the Public with a few obvious Sentiments, which may possibly set more discerning Heads on tracing the Subject to it's fullest Extent. While the Fate of a People is in Suspence, it is the Duty of every one to speak with Freedom, and contribute his Mite toward keeping up the public

public Vigilance and Resolution, by which alone the public Safety can be secured.

TO judge of what may futurely happen, it seems expedient to take a general View of the Nature and Tendency of Times past. Here we find the People of *Ireland*, confessedly the most unanimous in Affection to their Sovereign, and his illustrious Succession, of all the Subjects of these Dominions, distinguished for their proper Attachment and Submission to the Interests of that Kingdom, under whose Protection they subsist; pursuing, in the Spirit of Honesty and Simplicity, their Trade and Commerce, earnest in their infant Industry, and propagating those religious and political Principles, by which their PRINCE'S Honour and Power are established, and the common Security and Prosperity of the three Kingdoms promoted. We find, as the Source of these Effects, a REPRESENTATIVE, who had for a long Course of Years invariably applied themselves to support and dignify their KING, do Honour to his Vice-Roys, and benefit their Constituents. No Complaint of Deviation from these Principles was to be heard; they were the dutiful and faithful Servants of the Crown, and at the same Time the trusty Guardians and Darlings of the People. The Effects to the whole

whole System were correspondent, great, and salutary.

ON the Government coming into the Hands of our late Vice Roy, a new Face of Things appeared; the established Form, tho' sufficient and essential to secure the Interests of the Nation, was very destructive of the Plan which with this Administration took Place. This Plan took it's Rise from a Concurrence of Circumstances, which carried a promising and inviting Appearance to the sanguine Projectors. We had a Party among us, who for some Time had made frequent Efforts to unsettle the Frame of Things, in Order to arrive at a Degree of Consequence which otherwise was impracticable; many were the Attempts, many were the Overthrows, and as many the insidious Treaties formed, till a further Opportunity should present. The Wisdom and good Intention of the successive V__ R__s restrained them from employing their temporary Power in the frantic Scheme of raising up a Party, in Opposition to the confirmed Interest of the Nation, and risking all their Hope of Honour and Ease to themselves, Dignity and Popularity to their Sovereign, and Fluency to the public Business, on the precarious Issue of such a Project. The Party

Dorset

Party however still was kept alive, and in Expectation, from THEIR LEADER'S ENGLISH CONNECTIONS, of some Time or other meeting a Man for their Purpose. In the mean Time, by fraudulent Compacts, and treacherous Amity, Means were found to strengthen themselves by the Help of that Interest which they meant to destroy. Thus the Church, the Army, and, above all, the Revenue, became poisoned, and the Party's Influence enlarged.

HERE was *One*, a sure Help for our enterprizing G——r; and to second it, ANOTHER PERSON arose, whose astonishing Elevation from *nothing* was the Work of this very Family. He had already arrived at a Profusion of Wealth and Power; but his capacious Soul found Room for ALL, and could not be satisfied with less. It appeared to him highly reasonable, and quite in Character, to have the Direction of the REPRESENTATIVES of THE PEOPLE, and, of Consequence, to model the Laws by which the whole Nation was to be governed. This he thought was practicable, and, to accomplish it, joined his Hand with the other, to confer their joint Influence on the new G——r, by the Sanction and Assistance of whose Authority, they thought it impossible to fail.

L^d Hartington

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THE V— R—, it is probable, had no Scheme of his own, but was led implicitly by his Son; a Man in close Connection with our domestic Projectors, and also with their Friends on the other Side. Bold in the Cabinet, zealous in Expectation, and insatiable in Ambition. Thus all Parties conspired by Means of this individual L— L—, who seem'd the only Man in *England* that could effectually serve as an Head to the Association. This, he, or his Son, or the under-Secretary at the other Side plainly saw, and this inspired that shameless Confidence and Openness, with which their pernicious Scheme was pushed. What Share or Province of the Rewards was to be allotted to each Set of Assistants is hard clearly to determine; but they certainly conducted themselves like experienced Men, in sticking together against the common Enemy, without previously apportioning their several Shares of Wealth or Power, which it would be Time enough to quarrel for afterwards.

TO the Standard of Power every Mercenary, and the Bulk of Dependents, repaired, and were followed by every inveterate Foe to our Constitution, as their dread Antagonists, the Whiggish Representative, were to become the Objects of Resentment. New Schemes for *Ireland's* Welfare were talked of, such as Eye hath not seen, or Ear hath heard; Schemes

purely National and Upright ; and to promote them the public Treasure was lavished in Bribery ; Flattery, Promisses, Luxury, and Splendour were displayed against each Man's weak Side ; and, to shew their Charms in a beautiful Contrast, on the other Side were to be seen the Terrors, Frowns, and Menaces of blustering Authority. But the Circumstance that most grieved the Friends of the Country, and elated it's Enemies, was the Accession of some worthy Men, whose Inadvertency led them into a Plan destructive of that Nation, in whose Fate they were by their large Possessions most materially interested.

TO look on this Affair but so far, it is evident the Good of *Ireland* could not be the Thing in View ; and to look a little farther on the Nature of every Article of the Administration, confirms it to the Height of Proof. I will not now dwell on Particulars, which has been so effectually done in the Pamphlets on this Occasion, but only run thro' a few of the Heads. The Defenders of their Country were, in the first Instance, to be crushed. Our Linen Trade, the only Thing we live by, was to be made, at best, dependent on the Will of our new Masters ; to be restrained, or prohibited, as suited their Whim,

Whim, or the *Scotch* Convenience. Public Officers were to be supported against the Public, in any Embezzlements of the Public Money; we have seen it done as warmly as to protect the K— in his Throne; the Assertors of Justice stigmatized *with Disaffection*, and the whole Strength of a Nation rendered incapable of hurting him, or even procuring a Restitution. Every Murmur under Grievances was to be deemed Sedition, and any Remonstrance against them, *an Attempt upon GOVERNMENT*. Men of the greatest Fortunes in their Country, as independent as Princes, and intrusted with the highest Charge, the Care of A PEOPLE, were to regulate the Discharge of this Trust by a *biennial Letter*, which was to precede the V— R—, and make the Way smooth for his Administration. The Press to be regulated by the Castle, all Complaints of Ministerial Infringements to be deemed *Libels on his M—*, and punished by PROCLAMATION. Our House of Commons to acknowledge a Royal discretionary Power over the Money of the People; and abjure their Right of examining, advising, or censuring, in Relation to this Money, but as a *fiat* from the C— should direct, or the Head-Embezzlers condescend to *consent* to. The Doctrines of 1751, to be received and acknowledged as *old Prerogative*, on Pain of Persecution; on Pain

of being defamed to the Throne, and stripped of those Advantages, which the Royal Favour, or Men's own fair Purchases, had conferred. Our Commerce languished, Distrust and Discord universally ensued; Liberty and Reason were condemned, while Pensions and Preferments awaited the Doctrines of Slavery and Falshood.

I NEED not say, I do not aggravate; much more might be said with Truth; every one knows the Speaking FACTS, whose natural Purport I allude to; and every one must see, that the Destruction of all Liberty and Happiness would have been the inevitable Consequence of Success. Such a general Plan of Iniquity was never formed against a People blessed with a free Constitution. Extravagant as it may seem *a priori*, the mad Manner it was conducted in brought it dreadfully near Perfection. One shudders to look back at the small Superiority that preserved us. It seems to be the Design of Providence, that we may more value the Blessing, and be grateful to the FIRST CAUSE, and the glorious Instruments of our Deliverance.

SUCH were the Designs against this People; they were baffled in their most essential Part, and the Projectors forced to leave them unfinished,

nished, with Ignominy; forced to prorogue our Parliament, for Fear of a Resentment they affected to despise. With this, their last and parting Act of Kindness, fell several salutary Laws, the Want, or Expiration, of which, we sensibly feel.

LET us now view a little our present Situation. Since the Flight of *Doxer*, various have been the Opinions of what would follow. His Friends insisted long, that he would return, and turn the Scale, by the Help of such Recruits, as the Interval between the Sessions would certainly afford: To do them Justice, they seldom fail at a Puff; for this, and much more, was confidently asserted, at the Time when every Man of Principle and Rank was avowedly quitting their Cause; however, there is no opposing Facts; we find that *D—* is to come no more: What can this be owing to? It has a shrewd Appearance, as if the boasted Majority were by no Means to be had; or, that his Scheme is disliked by his *M—*, or crushed by some wise and honest Minister on the other Side. One of these two is, in all human Probability, the Cause. If the Scheme continued to be approved of, no Man seems so qualified to effect it as *D—*; and if *D—* saw a Likelihood

Likelihood of effecting it, why should he resign?

In Matters, however, of the highest Moment like this, I am not for inculcating any positive Certainty of Opinion; Statesmen are fallacious, and Appearances not much to be relied on; We, at this Distance, can never have sufficient Ground to form any Peculiarity of Conduct on. When we are at all in Suspence, we must, for Security, have Recourse to the same Measures as a Certainty of the Worst would require. What these Measures are, may be known by reflecting on what they were which preserved us before; Integrity and Resolution among those who have our Happiness in their Hands, and a spirited Unanimity among the People, in supporting and honouring their Guardians by every constitutional Method. By these we have stood the Shock of the fiercest Attack we ever felt, or, probably, ever shall feel; and by these, while our Constitution subsists, we must for ever be secured.

A MINISTER, however honest, generous, and inclined to promote the Welfare of *all* his Majesty's Subjects, may be deceived in the Man whom he chuses for that Purpose: That Man may be deceived in himself, and be insensibly

sensibly misled from his original Intention, and native Disposition, by *the Bias of Connections*, or the *Arts of insidious Schemers*. There is such an ample Field of *Possibility*, that no People in their Wits will risk their Happiness on Contingencies, when they have IN THEMSELVES a never-failing Refuge. Unhappy are the poor Nations who are to conjecture their Fate from the Temperament of their Ruler; how happy are the People who hold their Fate in THEIR OWN HANDS, and can shew their Ruler the Conditions on which he is to acquire their Favour!

HOWEVER, therefore, we may entertain our Imaginations in tracing Events, and looking into Futurity, let no Appearances, ever so flattering, amuse us, nor ever so gloomy, deter us, from keeping firm together, and jointly sharing what Good may happen, or opposing the Bad. We are now freed from Hurry, we are enured to Attacks, and are enabled to point our Way to Victory without Perplexity or Confusion. The Consequences of one Defeat are now become obvious; we see they are no less than utter irretrievable Ruin to the Interests of this poor Nation. We see, we feel, an intestine Party, who, if not vigilantly guarded against, must, from their *Opulence, Assiduities, their foreign Connections and desperate Ambition,*
give

give us, at some unexpected Hour, a fatal Blow. While THEIR LEADER retains his Height and Influence, we are ever on the Edge of Danger, and tho' reduced to his primitive Station, he requires to be watched as one whose Avarice, and total Want of Principle, make him capable and eager of sacrificing the universal Interests of a People to establish a DOMINION for himself and his Family.

To shew us, that we are not yet to indulge a Spirit of Security, and, from a Desire of Peace, fly into the Arms of Danger, we may consider with what Care the *Returning Officers*, thro' the Kingdom, have been culled: It is true, that, at that Time, the Grand Leader was expected to return; and it is also true, that some Men of undoubted Character are on that List, and Men, who, in all Probability, are unfit for the dirty and iniquitous Work designed to be put on them: this Circumstance is, notwithstanding, a very glaring one; some think a Dissolution must have been intended. Be that as it may; we see, at least, the Intentions of the Appointers, and against such Intentions we should most assiduously guard. The same are manifested in the Pains taken to secure a *Majority in the C—*, which with us is a Part of the Legislature, so far as having a Negative on our Laws: We saw the Use



Use made of such a Majority in the Fate of the *Restitution Bill*; a Thing so flagrantly despotick and unjust, that nothing but the worst Effects can be expected from such a SOURCE. They have, besides, in great Measure, the *Appointment* of many of the principal Magistrates, and consequently an extensive Influence on Returns to Parliament. These, and many other Phenomena, evidently bespeak the Malignancy of our Enemies unabated, and, therefore, our Happiness insecure.

THERE is, however, an happy Medium between Unwariness and Despondency, which, in my Apprehension, we should on this Occasion pursue: that is, to unite, as firmly as we have done, with Spirit and Resolution; to hope the best, but guard against the worst; to distrust Appearances; avoid all previous Judgments; and accommodate our Conduct as *Time, Persons, and Events*, shall deserve. To give Strength to this chearful View, we must consider, that the Nobleman who is spoken of, as our Viceroy, is of an unblemish'd Honour and uncontroverted Worth in the Stations he has filled, and has this peculiar Inducement to govern us with Uprightness, that his Children stand entitled to an ample Fortune in this Island, derived from the House of BOYLE, and he is also closely allied to OUR GLORIOUS PA-

TRIST. As a Man of good Principles and sound Policy, we are to suppose, that he will never think of pursuing the *mad Schemes* of his Predecessor, or becoming the *Dupe* of a *forced, unnatural, and precarious* Interest: That from such a Man the Majority of our Representative Body will meet the honourable Treatment which their Loyalty and Consequence demand, and which they will ever return, with that Reverence and Affection, their Hearts will naturally suggest toward a *true Representative* of the Sovereign they love, who comes on no PRIVATE JOB, sets up no Banner for the desperate Remains of Party, nor intends any Invasion on the Privileges of the People.

THIS, and more, may be said to give us Hopes, that this Nobleman will decline the Path of his Predecessor, and throw himself, for his own Honour, Interest, and an easy Administration, on the Approbation and Affection of the People, and the Completion of all necessary Business, on the national Majority who have ever zealously co-operated in these great Purposes with an upright Vice-Roy. If PEACE be his Errand, as we hope it is, it can be founded on no Basis, but that, which, at the same Time, secures the public Happiness, to wit, THE HEARTY CONCURRENCE OF THE REPRESENTA-

PRESENTATIVE OF THE KING WITH THE
MAJORITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE PEOPLE.

BUT abstracted from any Considerations of this Kind, we have, within ourselves, ample Matter for keeping up our Spirits. We will suppose the Worst, we will suppose the Scheme resigned by *D—*; taken up by his Successor; Yet, what have we to fear? Surely, the Leader of a Scheme deserting it in the Middle, will hardly leave it as formidable as it was, while the Opposition to it remains the same. Every Man carries with him a private as well as public Influence, many Connections which belong to him, and him alone, and consequently are extinct when *the Man* is changed; and it is well known, that it was so in the Case before us; that many worthy Men lent our late *V—* *R—* their Aid, purely from a mistaken Gratitude for Favours to themselves, or Friends, which he happened to have uncommonly frequent Opportunities of conferring: These Obligations, therefore, vanish with him, as there can be neither a Call, or an Occasion, of repaying them; and the misleading Principle being gone, the PUBLIC GOOD will shew to an honest Mind in all its inviting Colours. No other Person can equal *D—*; in this Particu-

lar; and, whoever succeeds him must suffer a great Deduction in this Article of Power.

WE are really further to look on ourselves as a People of more Importance than we ever had a Right to do before; we have risen to an Height of Reputation which no Nation, in parallel Circumstances, has arrived at; a Length of Time had shewn us grateful to every good Governor; but we have lately shewn, that we also know how to treat a BAD ONE; that we can scorn his Power and spurn at his Temptations, when the Interests of our native Soil are at Stake; this promises to deter a Man of Honour and Rank from coming to practice any low and pettifogging Schemes on us, on the *Sackvillian* Presumption, that we are a People of Knaves, or Fools. We have shewn the Contrary of both to the Mortification of some Great Folks, and it is the universal Hope, that this Opinion of us may be further *impressed* on the Minds of *certain Persons* by a spirited Majority in an ensuing Parliament.

IN short, it is highly improbable, from every Circumstance at Home and Abroad, from the formidable Designs and audacious Attempts of a foreign Enemy, and our having an inmate Foe ever ripe to favour them, that the Divisions of this Kingdom should not appear to
our

our KING and his Ministers as necessary to be immediately healed. No Security can be had but from Unanimity, and no Unanimity while the G———r continues to foment a Faction, and depress that Interest, which, alone, is able and willing to support their Sovereign, and keep sacred the Constitution: Nor can the People form their Minds to guard effectually against any more distant Danger, while they have the least Reason left for apprehending a Repetition of a Scheme instantly destructive of their vital and essential Freedom and Felicity; Blessings, which, once torn from them, must leave them totally indifferent about every Revolution and Event. Besides, what Affection, what Strength, or Assistance, can a Prince expect from a crushed, dispirited, and despoiled People? These Considerations must strike and operate on the Persons at the Helm; and they will farther see, that, while MEN continue in Power and Influence, whose Ancestors, as well as themselves, were distinguished for their Virulence of Anti-Revolutional PRINCIPLES, while they have the Appointment of Thousands of Placemen, the Power of recommending to the Church, the Bench, and the Army, the Nomination of Sheriffs, and the Modelling of Corporations, the Protestant and Whiggish Interest must universally decay, and be found no where but in the Retreats of a few honest and independent

pendent Men, disabled by the Hand of Power from exerting, to any Purpose, their indelible Spirit of Loyalty; the LEAVEN of 1710 must spread through every Branch of the Community, corrupt all those Parts of it on which we are to rely for Defence in any Emergency, and betray the Whole to the first Attempt of a vigorous Foe.

ALL this must be seen, and will in all human Likelihood be speedily prevented; especially as the Intrigues of the Sub-ministerial *Jacobites* on the other Side of the Water seem to be demolished in their Source; with them will probably fall their correspondent Effects among us, and the King and the Nation come again into that State of Security, which the cherished Whig Interest has ever naturally produced. By this we were preserved in a Spirit remarkably unanimous in the late dangerous Rebellion, and by this alone can the Hopes of foreign and intestine Foes be destroyed.

THESE all, I say, are promising Circumstances, that our next L — L — will not come to distract us; his Character and Property among us, afford others equally strong, and our National Strength, if we will exert it, gives the Certainty of Success and Safety, tho' we should be mistaken in our Expectations.

tations. What then have we left to do, but to stick to the Rudder, and TRUSTING TO NO FLATTERING APPEARANCES wait a Change of Weather with Patience and Resolution? Let the Storm blow it's Worst, we know the Ship to be Proof by Experience; if the Sunshine should return, it will find us sensible and thankful for it's Blessings; let not a temporary Gleam deceive us from our VIGILANCE, UNITY, and CARE; let us remember that our ALL is embarked, and one unwary Minute may sink us to rise no more.

March 31st, 1755.

F I N I S.



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...ations. What then have we left to do, but
to look to the future and arrange to do
it as best we can. We have no power
to interfere with the future of the
Western Hemisphere, but we know the
the "Great Power" is not to be
help to be made by the "Great Power" if the
this should be, in the end as feasible
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